(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2327.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1791.

WARSAW, *May* 11.

THE revolution so happily begun will according to all appearance, be completely consolidated, without violence or tumult.

At Lubin, indeed, a weak ineffectual shew of oppofition to it, has been discovered; but in Great Poland all ranks and degrees of men applaud it with transport.

On the 8th instant the king, accompanied by all the senators, ministers, and officers of the crown, went on horseback to the church of the holy crofs, between multitudes of the citizens and others, by whom the streets were lined. The air was rent by acclamations of *vive le roi, vive le nation!*

MADRID, *May* 8.

Our government is very much perplexed; freth measures are thought neceffary. The obedience of the people is not leffened, but requires to be nicely managed; and though the precautions of government appear diminifhed, they are in reality augmented. They talk very much of the arrival of eight prifoners, who were brought here the latter end of laft month; two were in a private carriage, and the fix others in a common one; they were efcorted by a detachment of cavalry.

GENEVA, *May* 20.

It is very true that the king of Sardinia has fent a fmall army into Savoy, with 32 field-pieces.

We likewife learn, that the canton of Berne will affemble from 8 to 10,000 men, who are to act in concert with the troops of Savoy, and with thofe which are at Porentine and in Tirol, the number of which amount to 8000 men. Thus, in our vicinity alone, there are already 24,000 well difciplined troops.

PARIS, *May* 19.

A young man arrived from Nice at Marfeilles: He wifhed to go through France—he was afked for a paffport—he had none. "You muft go to the municipality"—fo he did. "Sir, faid he to a clerk, I want a paffport." "What is your name?" *Auguftus Frederick.*" "No other name?" "No." "Who do you belong to?" "To my father and mother." "Are you of the department (county) of the mouth of the Rhone?" "No, Sir." "Of what department are you?" "Of the department of the Thames." "What is your father's name?" "*George.*" "What *trade* does your father follow?" "He is *king of England.*" The clerk, who had not attended to the name of the department, was a little roufed when he heard the quality of the youth's father; and, with all the gravity in the world, delivered the paffport to *Mr. Auguftus Frederick*, fon of *Maffer George*, of the department of the Thames, faying, "here's your paffport, Sir, and I wifh you well over the kingdom; *bon voyage, mon petit Monfieur.*"

May 26. The baron de Thugut, a perfon of confidence with the houfe of Auftria, is juft arrived here. He is faid to be charged with a fecret and important commiffion, and the public attention is confequently much fixed on his motions. Whatever may be the object of his vifit, we fhall be fure to have it through the medium of the diplomatic committee, as nothing can be now effected here, but with the concurrence of the national affembly.

Yefterday, for the firft time fince the barbarous, impolitic, and ever to be execrated revocation of the edict of Nantes, a congregation of proteftants were feen in Paris, under the Ægis of the law, publicly worfhipping the Eternal, according to their rights! M. Maron officiated as minifter, and it is but juftice to fay, that we never faw a clergyman perform the fervice with more fervency, order and propriety——His text was, "la nuit eft paffe, le jour eft leve," "the night is far fpent, the day is at hand; let us therefore caft off the works of darknefs, and put on the armour of light." Rom. chap. xiii. ver. 12, 13. He dwelt long on the goodnefs of the Divinity, that in his wifdom fuffered man to be perfecuted to try his faith. He expatiated widely on the fage and philanthropic decrees of the national affembly; and earneftly exhorted his auditory to prove their gratitude by a ftrict, formal, and an uninterrupted obedience to the law, the nation, and the king. There were above 2000 prefent on the occafion—all the Englifh in Paris affifted—the attraction was irreffiftible.

We learn from Nantes, that the fociety of the friends of the conftitution there, not only went into mourning for Dr. Price, as the Jacobins here did, but have further refolved to place his buft in their hall, befide the declaration of the rights of men—to name one of the quarters of the town, conffting moftly of new buildings, *Le Quarter de Richard Price*, and annually, on the 4th of November, when they celebrated the Engliih revolution, to read his funeral oration.

The greateft preparation is making in the plain of the confederation for the celebration of the enfuing birth-day of liberty, the 14th of July. Laft week there were not lefs than ten thoufand perfons employed; the number, however, is now reduced to about eight thoufand.

LEYDEN, *May* 29.

We have received, in a letter from Warfaw, the important news, that all regulations wanting to complete the revolution had been agreed to unanimoufly; and that they had alfo fettled the future organization of the diet. The prefent king, agreeable to the pacta conventa, appoints the number of fenators, but future kings are only to choofe them out of two candidates, which are each to prefent for every vacancy.

AMSTERDAM, *May* 30.

By a letter received from the Helder, dated on Saturday laft, we are informed, that vice admiral Kingfbergen, who has for two years commanded the fleet of obfervation, had ftruck his flag, and that the whole fleet was going to be laid up in ordinary.

The directors of the Eaft-India company have come to the refolution of recalling M. de Graaft, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and of fending a deputation to regulate the conteffed affairs, and repreis the divifions in the faid colony.

LONDON, *May* 20.

The unfortunate fituation of the bank of Amfterdam, feems to give freth alarm every moment to the Dutch, who have been for fome days paft calling their money home from our funds. It feems a doubt whether any temporary affiftance will be able to eftablifh its credit for a continuance.

Remittances to a conffderable amount arrived by the packet on Thurfday from America. They conffft of bills drawn in the name of the United States, on their agent at Amfterdam.

The American bills are printed in a peculiar way, on fquare ftrips of very fine paper. They are all at ten days fight, and in general for five or fix thoufand guilders.

The recent remittances evince American preference to the manufactures of this country.—Holland may be allowed to be the mart of Trans-Atlantic productions, while America continues to be that of Britain, which muft ever be the cafe under the foftering hand of a patriotic adminiftration.

A well known mifer in this city, who is poffeffed of no lefs a fum than 150,000l. in different kinds of ftock; went to his tallow chandler's a few days ago, to buy a few pounds of common candles. The tallow chandler made him a prefent of a pound of moulds; with which act of generofity the mifer was, no doubt, well pleafed. When he got home, however, a difficulty arofe, as he had no candleftick that would admit them: to reduce the end by fcraping, would have been to waite them. The mifer bethought him, that as he was known at the bank, he might borrow a candleftick that would receive his candles. He applied next day to one of the clerks, who told him that he could not comply with his requeft, without the leave of the directors, unlefs he would engage, by a note under his hand, for a thoufand pounds, that the candleftick fhould be forthcoming. To this the mifer objected, and went to another office in the bank, where he was more fuccefsful. He actually borrowed a candleftick, and carried it off in his pocket, to be returned when his pound of candles, given him, perhaps out of compaffion, by the tallow chandler, fhall be conffumed! We fhall fearch, in vain, in the life of Elwes for a parrallel to this.

June 3. Accounts were received yefterday at the fecretary of ftate's office, by way of France, that the plague rages with dreadful havoc in that part of Turkey neareft to the Mediterranean, infomuch, that in a fmall diftrict a thoufand perfons have died in a day.

June 6. The prefs upon the river has, within thefe few nights, been much lefs active than for feveral weeks before.

Notwithftanding the affertions in fome of the prints to the contrary, we are affured that the laft difpatches from Berlin, which arrived on Wednefday, are *not* of a pacific tendency.

The empreis has repeated her affurances to the Britifh factory, that in cafe of a war their property fhould not be moleited, and that Britifh fhips trading to their ports fhould be fuffered to pafs and repafs as ufual.

Orders have been fent from the board of ordnance for the artillery to proceed in proving all the new pieces of cannon at Woolwich.

Extract of a letter from Portfmouth, June 6.

"Orders are received here to complete all the fhips that are to be under the command of lord Hood, with provifions and ftores of all kinds, up to four months. From this circumftance it is fuppofed the whole fleet will fhortly fail for the North Sea."

Accounts from the continent are ftill dark and uncertain, and nothing has the appearance of peace, unlefs the price of the funds, which, even amidft the prefent preparations and uncertainty, has not exceeded the ufual peace price.

June 7. The departure of lord Hood's fleet for the North Sea is at length determined on; and, in confequence of the orders already fent down to Portfmouth, the firft divifion will pofitively fail from Spithead in the courfe of this week, fhould the wind permit.

The fquadron will conffft of thirteen fail of the line, befides frigates, floops, &c. and will be immediately followed by the remainder of the fleet, making in all thirty-five fail of the line, under the command of lord Hood, whofe flag is expected to be hoifted on board the Victory about Sunday next—his domeftics being all ordered to be in readinefs to leave the town on Friday morning.

The firft detachment, it is expected, will proceed for Leith Roads, where the whole will rendezvous before they fail into the Baltic. Vice-admiral Hotham, the fenior officer now at Spithead, will command the firft divifion, and will have at leaft two other flags under him. There will be feven admirals in all, fix of whom are already on board their refpective fhips.

Letters from Peterfburgh bring accounts of the aftonifhing activity with which the empreis has prepared her fleets. All the Britifh officers in her fervice have been replaced by French gentlemen, on the recommendation of the prince of Naffau.

The Ruffian divifion at Revel is ready to put to fea, and that at Cronftadt will be ready forthwith. The army at Livonia, affembled on the banks of the Danube, is already numerous. It conffts of the troops which ferved againft Sweden in Finland, and has been reinforced by detachments from Catharioflow, and from the army of prince Potemkin.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, by which the bounties for encouragement of feamen are prolonged from the 31ft of May to the 30th of June.

According to the laft accounts, the Ruffian forces conffted of 537,898 men.

June 12. A letter from Portfmouth, June 6, fays, "If the negotiation carrying on with Ruffia does not take a different turn from what is at prefent apprehended, part of the fleet will fail for Leith Roads the firft fair wind after Wednefday next."

A letter from Portfmouth, dated June 1, fays, "A moft calamitous event has been prevented here by a timely difcovery—a plan having been formed to fire our dock-yards by means of foreign incendiaries fent to this country for that purpofe. An expreis received by the commiffioner, brought intelligence of the plot, with orders to take every precaution for the fecurity of the dock-yards and arfenals."

The popular toaft at prefent on board the fleet at Spithead is, "Perfeverance to the empreis of Ruffia."

DUBLIN, *May* 3.

As a feafible inducement to men of wealth in Ireland to engage in public works, efpecially in that of Iron, where proper coals can be had, a correfpondent has favoured us with the following ftate of the Carron manufactory, in Scotland, the greateft perhaps of the kind in the known world:

The weekly conffumption of coals amounts to 11,000 tuns, at 4s. per tun; and the conffumption of each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh during a whole week. As many coals are therefore conffumed in the Carron founderies, as would fuffice a city of 700,000 inhabitants. A thoufand workmen are daily employed in this manufactory, whofe wages amount to upwards of 500l. a week, or 26,400l. per annum. The demands from abroad, and particularly from Spain, continue to increafe yearly.

June 12. The plague now raging in the Morea, or Southern Greece, as alfo on other parts of the eaftern coafts of the Adriatic Sea, the Archipelago and the Levant, muft occafion the ftricteft quarantine to be obferved with refpect to all veffels coming from thofe parts; and, as that dreadful diftemper increafes as autumn approaches, it will prevent merchants from fending, perhaps, any more fhipping on the Turkey trade till winter fets in, which muft affect the price of feveral articles of merchandife imported from thence into England, and collaterally into this country.

PORTLAND, *July* 29.

The many extraordinary accounts refpecting the plague in Ireland, have been circulated without foundation. Captain M'Lellan who arrived on Monday laft heard nothing of it in Dublin.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 27.

Saturday laft, the following melancholy accident happened in the parifh of North Hampton: A fon of Mr. John Page, about twelve years of age, went into the houfe of a negro family, in his father's neighbourhood, (the negro man and his wife were abfent, and had left three or four children at home, the eldeft about feven years old) and obferving a loaded gun in the corner of the room, he immediately took it into his hands, cocked it, and drew it by the muzzle to the door, when by fome accident it went off, and difcharged its contents of powder, fhot and wadding, into his breaft and out at his back, which put an immediate period to his exiftence.

We hope the above will serve as a caution to parents how they leave implements of deſtruction in the way of their children.

Arrived here on Sunday laſt, brig Elizabeth, captain Hooper, in 52 days from Greenock. At the time of captain Hooper's ſailing (2d. June) prepacations were ſtill making for war, the impreſſing of ſeamen in England, Scotland and Ireland, was carried on with ſpirit, &c. But it was generally imagined, by perſons of diſcernment, that theſe preparations were only deſigned to divert the attention of the people from revolution principles.—The Britiſh fleet had not ſailed.—The brig ABC, from the Patowmack, was at Port Glaſgow, waiting for freight, expected to ſail 15th July. The ſhip Ducheſs of Haddington ſailed 14 days before captain Hooper, for Boſton.

CONCORD, *July* 20.

We hear from Warner, that on Thurſday laſt a barn, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Straw, was taken up by a whirlwind, from the ſills, and torn to pieces. There was a yoke of oxen in the barn at the time, but they were left ſtanding without injury.

A wind-mill was lately ſet a going on Nottingham-Square, the property of general Cilley. It is ſaid that with a good breeze it will grind ten buſhels of corn in an hour.

We hear from Anatomy, near Boſton, that a boy about ſeven or eight years old, who has been ſick nearly four years, lately had three creatures reſembling ſnakes come out at a ſore he had on his back, from ſeven to nine inches long, and about the colour of the ſilver eel. The doctors conclude there are more of the ſame kind ſtill in his back. Thoſe which come out were alive, and continued ſo for ſome time. The child was living, but only in appearance.

WINDHAM, *July* 30.

A ſtreaked ſnake was laſt week killed in Scotland ſociety, in this town, which being opened was found to contain between eighty and ninety young ſnakes from four to ſix inches in length.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 28.

A letter from *ſome* of the diſtillers of ſpirits in the city of New-York, was on Saturday laſt received in this town, propoſing to the gentlemen who carry on the diſtilling buſineſs here, *to agree entirely to ſtop the diſtillation of ſpirits*, on a certain day which they mention, in order thereby to induce the government of the United States to relinquiſh the duty laid upon diſtilled ſpirits at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs. But it is hoped, the good ſenſe, the commercial ſagacity, and the public ſpirit of the gentlemen in that line of buſineſs in the N. England ſtates, will ſufficiently guard them, againſt the *miſchievous conſequences*, which muſt manifeſtly and neceſſarily ariſe *to them*, from acceding to ſuch a diſhonourable *Shaysetical*, antifederal *combination*—They ought to look before they leap.—They ought to conſider, whether the city of New-York is not more attached to the Britiſh trade, and to the importation of foreign goods, than any other town in the United States? Whether the gentlemen who have written this letter, are not influenced by the *particular intereſt and policy* of that city? Whether *much greater quantities of foreign rum and ſpirits* were not imported into that city, and the ſouthern ſtates, juſt before the commencement of the new duties, than was ever before imported in ſo ſhort a time? Whether it would not be a pretty manœuvre to promote the particular intereſt of thoſe towns, who from their ſuperior advantages in trade, have imported large quantities of foreign diſtilled ſpirits, *free of the new duties*, if they could perſuade the New-England diſtillers to ſuch a ſacrifice of their property as would accrue from ſuffering their diſtilleries to remain idle and unimproved, in order to give them an inhanced price for what they have on hand? Whether a *non-diſtillation agreement*, formed avowedly to counteract the equitable laws of the nation, will not be much more likely to be broken through, than the famous *non-importation agreement*, at the commencement of the late war? And whether ſuch a meaſure has not a tendency to tarniſh and diſhonour the riſing credit of our country, in counteracting one of the beſt, moſt productive, and moſt popular ſources of its revenue, agreed upon and eſtabliſhed by congreſs, after the moſt careful and deliberate conſideration, at two different ſeſſions?—Is this the moſt eligible mode of effecting what is ſaid to be deſired? Will congreſs, the legiſlative body of a free and enlightened people, *be driven*, by an agreement of this kind, to abandon the intereſt of their conſtituents collectively conſidered? If any thing is wrong in the ſyſtem, congreſs will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redreſs every well-founded complaint: But before a meaſure which has the appearance of *ſo much temper*, as a non-diſtillation agreement, is adopted, ſome more ſeaſonable mode of taxation ſhould be pointed out.

ALBANY, *Auguſt* 1.

A gentleman by the name of *Steuart*, known in England by the appellation of the *walking* Steuart, from his generally travelling on foot, who left Falmouth in May laſt, paſſed through this city on Friday laſt, on his way to Canada. He has travelled through Europe, Aſia and Africa, and we learn he intends not only making a tour of the cultivated parts of America, but alſo exploring the moſt interior and hidden parts of it.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 3.

The directors of the bank of New-York, yeſterday forenoon, appropriated three hundred ſhares of that bank, which were unſubſcribed, to be offered to the bank of the United States. This vote of the directors being made public, the remaining vacant ſhares of the bank (about three hundred) were all ſubſcribed in the ſpace of twelve minutes after opening of the bank in the forenoon.

Extract of a letter from Eaſt-Jerſey, dated July 29.

"So ſevere a drought as during the preſent ſummer has not been experienced ſince the year 1780. A total failure of the Indian corn is expected, ſhould not ſome refreſhing ſhowers be poured down upon us (though unworthy) in a few days. The wells have, in general, failed for ſome time paſt, and the natural ſprings are ſo low, as it is feared will render their water of a noxious quality. The graſs on the meadows adjacent to the coaſt, and along the creeks, is ſo extremely ſalt as to be unfit for cutting, unleſs waſhed by heavy rains. My neighbour J. I. in travelling a few hundred yards over theſe meadows the other day, abſolutely gathered ſalt enough from his boots upon his return home, to corn down a round of beef and leg of mutton. Miſerable fodder as this graſs is, upwards of thirty veſſels from Connecticut have arrived at the great ſalt meadows near Tom's river bay, in order to load therewith: ſome of them are laden with cattle for exchange, which, if they do not diſpoſe of during the preſent ſummer or autumn, muſt, in all probability, periſh next winter———God tempers the wind to the ſhorn lamb. It is humbly hoped this may be the caſe with us; for, even in this ſtate, ſhould the next winter prove rigorous, we ſhall, with much ado, be able to maintain our live ſtock.

"The lieutenant-governor of the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick has recently found himſelf under the neceſſity of extending his proclamation for the importation of horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, and the flour of wheat and rye from the United States of America; alſo, in addition to the above articles, his excellency is pleaſed to allow the importation of ſcantling, planks, ſtaves, heading, boards, ſhingles, hoops, or ſquared timber of any ſort, from the ſame quarter, for and during the term of ſix months, commencing from the firſt of July, 1791"—All which notably proves the truth of lord Sheffield's aſſertion, that Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick would, by the year 1787, not only produce a ſufficiency of the above articles for home conſumption, but would alſo be able to ſhip a conſiderable ſurplus to the Weſt-Indias!!

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *Auguſt* 3.

A Mr. Lawrance at Dobbs ferry, who has been exerciſed in mind for ſome time paſt, miſtaking the literal for the true meaning of that text of Scripture which ſays, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off"—proceeded, agreeably to ſaid injunction, to the deſperate deed with a pen-knife; and, in a ſhocking manner, lacerated his wriſt, with the compoſure of a ſtoic; but fortunately not ſo as to deſtroy all the leaders, and there is yet hope, notwithſtanding he rejects every overture of medical aſſiſtance, that his hand may, in ſome meaſure be reſtored. He appears to be reduced to a mere ſkeleton, and inſiſts that it is unlawful for him to take any nouriſhment whatever.

Laſt Sunday, in the preſbyterian church of this town, was a melancholy ſcene, which extorted ſympathy from a numerous audience. Miſs Rachel Barnet, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Barnet, in the bloom of youth, that day being only the ſeventeenth anniverſary of her birth, was introduced as a lifeleſs corpſe, for the laſt obſequies to be paid to her memory. The ſcene was further heightened by its being the day appointed for the celebration of her nuptials, and the reverend Mr. Auſtin, who preached her funeral ſermon, was to have united her in the marriage banns, to a deſerving young man.

PITTSBURGH, *July* 30.

On the 22d inſtant, arrived at this place on their route to head-quarters, two very fine companies of federal troops, under the command of captains Berry and Doyle.

The lateſt accounts from the Six Nations are, that they are determined to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent war between the Weſtern Indians and United States, and that their friendſhip ſhall not be diſturbed by any advice from the hoſtile tribes of the Weſt.

We are happy to inform the public that ample arrangements are made by a draught of militia for the protection of the frontiers from ſavage inroad, or depredation, in the abſence of the army, and that no injury has happened through the whole harveſt to any of our citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 8.

We hear that governor Blount, under the auſpices and by the direction of the preſident of the United States, on the ſecond of July concluded a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians—This nation conſiſts of about 2500 warriors, who are ſituated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Teneſee.

They have been greatly agitated ſince the treaty of Hopewell, in November, 1785, by the encroachments of the whites upon their lands; but are now entirely ſatisfied by the liberality and juſtice of the United States.

Aug. 11. On Tueſday afternoon Timothy Pickering, Eſquire, arrived in this city from the Indian country, whither he had been ſent by the preſident of the United States, to negotiate a treaty with certain Indian tribes. We have every reaſon to infer, when we reflect on this gentleman's acknowledged abilities, ſteadineſs and moderation, that he has ſatisfactorily completed the very important objects of his miſſion.

Extract of a letter from London, to a houſe in this city, received by the Lark, arrived at New-York, dated June 7th.

"The diſpute with Ruſſia is yet unſettled, but I think it will be adjuſted in an amicable manner this ſummer, and a general peace take place throughout Europe. I would adviſe you, therefore, to make no ſpeculations that are not founded on pacific principles; and, with regard to the prices of your produce, you will be guided by the advices you may receive from different quarters: The crops of grain in Europe have, from all accounts, the moſt luxuriant appearance, but particularly ſo throughout this iſland, where every kind of grain is really abundant and promiſing."

Communications from our correſpondent at Fort-Pitt, dated Auguſt 2, 1791.

"On Sunday 24th ult. two Indians arrived from Fort Franklin with a talk to general Butler. They inform us that a majority of the Five Nations intend to go to war with us, and may be expected to march towards Pittſburgh in a few weeks.

"On Monday 25th, lieutenant Thompſon arrived in camp, having been abſent three days, without ſeeing any Indians.

"On Sunday laſt a number of people were fired on by the Indians at Poke Run, within twenty miles of Pittſburgh.

"Laſt evening a ſoldier arrived from Fort Franklin, who informs us, that a man was taken priſoner by the Indians within one hundred yards of the fort.

"Enſign Bond is expected from Venango every day.

"This day captains Doyle and Beatty embarked for Fort Waſhington—the river in very bad condition.

"Captains Newcaſtle and Phelon are expected in a few days. G. A."

INDIANISM.

To prove, if there are any who doubt it, that the Indians poſſeſs ſtrong natural abilities, and are even capable of receiving improvement from the purſuits of learning, we relate the following, from Kalm's Travels.

"An old American ſavage being at an inn in New-York, met with a gentleman who gave him ſome liquor, and being rather lively, boaſted he could read and write Engliſh. The gentleman, willing to indulge him in diſplaying his knowledge, begged leave to propoſe a queſtion, to which the old man conſented. He was then aſked, who was the firſt circumciſed? the Indian immediately replied, father Abraham: And directly aſked the gentleman, who was the firſt Quaker? He ſaid it was very uncertain, that people differed in their ſentiments exceedingly. The Indian perceiving the gentleman unable to reſolve the queſtion, put his fingers into his mouth, to expreſs his ſurpriſe, and looking ſtedfaſtly told him, that *Mordecai* was the firſt Quaker, for he would not pull off his hat to *Haman*."

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

If the phænomena of nature were faithfully regiſtered, beſides the ſatisfaction reſulting to the public from novel relations, natural hiſtory would receive important additions. On the 18th day of laſt month, I was ſurveying in the woods near Hudſon's river, at 80 miles north of the city of New-York. At noon, the ſky being clear, and the ſun ſhining hot, I remarked the whole foreſt gliſtened in a manner not leſs uncommon than beautiful.

I at firſt imagined it occaſioned by either rain or dew, till, upon a moment's reflection, I found it could not be the former, as there was not a cloud to be ſeen, nor the latter, as it muſt long ago have diſappeared in a day ſo warm and ſerene. Some of the company declared they had obſerved ſimilar appearances before, and called it the honey dew. Every green leaf on the trees, as well as thoſe that were dry under our feet, were covered with a ſubſtance perfectly tranſparent, and in taſte not inferior to diſſolved ſugar candy. We could not refrain continually drawing the foliage between our lips to taſte a ſyrup thus freſh from Heaven.

The preceding night had been clear and ſtill, and a ſmall ſouthern breeze blew all the morning. It is probable that this modern manna would be diſcernible by the taſte in the morning, but it was not diſcernible till the heat of the meridian ſun inſpiſated and gave it the appearance of an elegant varniſh.

I have ſeen accounts of this phænomenon in the Connecticut news-papers, which determine its extenſion above an hundred miles—perhaps it has covered a conſiderable part of North-America. When it is conſidered that every leaf of every tree, and each blade of graſs upon the thouſand hills of an extenſive country were perfectly candied over with the pureſt ſugar, palpable to the touch, viſible to the eye, and poignant upon the palate, the quantity muſt have been prodigious. R.

June, 1791.

Account of a ſingular Cateptrical Deception—a Problem for ſolution.

That the reader may peruſe the following wonderful account without improper impreſſions, and not deem it fictitious, becauſe it is at preſent unaccounted for, it will be neceſſary to mention the perſons, on the credit of whom it is given as fact. The writer received the account from Dr. Franklin himſelf, who was particularly well acquainted with Mr. F. Grand, banker of the United States in Paris, the perſon by whom the phænomenon was obſerved; Dr. Franklin was alſo a witneſs to that gentleman's ſurpriſe at the time he made the diſcovery.

Mr. Grand at night dropped a key in his garden, and having procured a candle to ſearch for it, perceived, to his great aſtoniſhment, that the berries on a green houſe plant, which ſtood in his garden, were of a different colour from the leaves of the plant. He ſtepped into his houſe again, and, to a large company, in which Dr. Franklin was, mentioned the ſubject of his ſurpriſe, adding, that he had always conceived they were of the ſame colour. He named the plant, which bears a lively green leaf, and produces a bright red berry. The company, for a time, conceived that he was not ſerious, but he aſſured them he really was, and repeated that to that moment he had always taken the berry and leaf to be one and the ſame colour—He ſtepped into his garden again, pointed to the plant, de-

clared that that very day, before dark, he had noticed it, and then saw but one colour; but he now observed two distinct and very different colours. The company now shared in his surprise, and were equally anxious and unable to account for so extraordinary a phænomenon. The most curious and intelligent asked him several questions. His answers all tended to shew that by day-light he could perceive no difference between red and green. He observed to them that he had often been puzzled to know how persons could pretend to tell that cherries were ripe by the look;—He had satisfied himself however, he said, with supposing that they could perceive it by their size, though this appeared to him somewhat extraordinary,

To the reader it must appear surprising, that Mr. Grand did not make this discovery before he had reached his fifty——— year. So many occurrences must have daily taken place, one would imagine, that might have brought this singularity in his sight to his knowledge. It however so did happen, that till that time he knew nothing of it. He had noticed, he told Dr. Franklin, some circumstances which, similar to that of the ripe cherries, had excited his surprise, but never left so strong an impression as to make him suspect that his eyes differed from his neighbour's.

CHARLESTON, *July* 21.

Yesterday came on to be heard before the judges of the superior court, several charges against James Bentham, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Charleston district for mal-administration in his office. A variety of affidavits and counter-affidavits were read; when, without any argument of council, the court adjudged that there was no ground for the accusation.

Mr. Spillard, the celebrated English traveller arrived here on Thursday last, from the northward. Shortly after the conclusion of the war, he set out from London on a geographical and botanical mission, under the auspices of a respectable personage in England, and having traversed on foot a great part of Europe, Asia, Africa and the Balearick Islands, is now on the hazardous enterprize of exploring the continent of America. We understand he will leave this city in a few days, for the Creek nation, whence he will proceed to New-Orleans, where he is to meet lord Fitzgerald, who is on his way from Quebec. When they meet they will proceed together up the Mississippi, and explore the Missouri river.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, *August* 1.

Many of the accounts published in the news-papers relative to the strength of the Indians in point of numbers, are totally void of foundation, and the rest are greatly exaggerated misrepresentations.—Those who talk of armies from three to seven thousand Indians, are entirely ignorant of the whole subject of Indian affairs—the greatest number of savages that has perhaps been collected since Braddock's defeat was with St. Ledger the last war—those never amounted to more than 1500—and it is supposed on good grounds that the whole number of Creeks that invaded Georgia not long since, did not amount to more than 3 or 400.

NORFOLK, *July* 30.

From Lindsay's Hotel Diary, July 27.

This day arrived in 45 days from Cadiz, the schooner Sisters, captain Conway, who informs us, that during the time he was there, a French East-Indiaman arrived from France on her passage to India, some of the officers, and two ladies passengers, came on shore, and walking the almango, or public parade, with the national cockade, an order came from the officers of government for them to return immediately on board, or take the cockade from their hats; they chose the former and the ship proceeded on her voyage. He further informs that the officers of the Police, were very particular in searching for all news-papers, or political publications, as nothing of the kind was allowed to be carried into the city.

PETERSBURG, *August* 4.

A London paper of May 9, has the following account of the marquis de la Fayette having resumed the command of the national guard.

"M. de la Fayette has resumed the command of the national guard of Paris.

"On Sunday the 24th of April, the municipal council sent a deputation to present him with a copy of a decree, declaring the attachment of the battalions, and inviting him to yield to the wishes of the Parisian army, and to the engagement which they had taken to obey the laws.

"He attempted to speak; but finding himself unable, his consent was implied from the circumstance of his throwing himself into the arms of the mayor, and the intelligence was in an instant made known to the expecting crowd without.

"The next morning the battalions met under arms, and paid a visit to their general, to testify their joy and gratitude; sentiments which were particularly apparent at the *Place de Greve*, when he appeared in his uniform to relieve the guard; a crowd of men, women, and children, pressed around him, and there was actually a sort of riot in the presence of the guard of persons contending for an opportunity of embracing the general.

"In the evening the greater part of the battalions sent deputations to the municipal body to thank them for the zeal which they had shewn in this affair, and to congratulate them upon their success."

The French squadron now in the West-Indies are to pass the hurricane season in the port of Boston.

The following is recommended as the proper treatment for the bite of a mad dog, being the practice adopted in a late case in this town, which had a favourable termination.

THE part wounded should be first attended to, and that as early as possible, by making large and deep scarifications on and around it, or, if the patient will submit, a complete excision of the part will be most advisable. Then make the application of the common lunar caustic to the wound; after which, fill the part with strong mercurial ointment, and, lastly apply a blister upon the whole, with a view to prevent the wound's healing soon, on which the cure principally appears to depend.—At the same time, let a drachm of strong mercurial ointment be rubbed in, either on the legs or thighs every night, until the salivary glands are slightly affected; then commence the use of the bark and wine, with the occasional use of opium to procure rest, which should be continued until the strength of the system is entirely restored. It may be made a question hereafter to be decided, whether the external treatment of the wound employed separately, or united with the exhibition of medicines internally, would be most efficacious; but it is at least presumable, that neither the one nor the other can be successful, after the hydrophobic symptoms appear, which shews the necessity of an early and diligent application of the plan recommended.

J. S.

Petersburg, August 1, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 18.

APPOINTMENTS.

Matthew Clarkson, Esquire, of New-York, marshal of that district, in the room of colonel Smith, appointed supervisor.

Thomas Johnson, Esquire, of Maryland, associate judge, in the room of Mr. Rutledge, who has resigned.

By Mr. Johnson's accepting this appointment, the seat of the chief judge of the general court of this state has become vacant.

To be RENTED,

On FRIDAY the 2d day of *September*, to the highest bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION late the property of Mr. JOHN SMALL, deceased, situated on the north side of Severn, within five miles of Annapolis. Good security will be required, and possession given on the fifth of November next. w3

JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Administrator of JOHN SMALL.

August 17, 1791. 10 7/6

Just Arrived,

In the sloop *Phenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be sold, by

James Williams,

A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old

London Bill WINE,

Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Bisset* and *Co.* by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal to any wine shipped. 6w

August 17, 1791. 1

For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty-five, and her daughter, a lively girl of about seven years—The woman has been accustomed to plantation business, has the character of being an expert hand at the hoe, and proves a good knitter and spinner; she can be well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and peaceableness; her country qualifications notwithstanding being of little utility in town, is the reason for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791. 4X

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gallons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the state.

——ALSO,——

A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particular description of the above lands is considered unnecessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase, will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and possession given on the first day of January next, with permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. }
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } Executors.

Port-Tobacco, August 3, 1791. 2

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, near the Red House, a stray HORSE, of a dark roan colour, about eight years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, C. H. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

2 BEAL HOBBS.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr. STEUART, of Annapolis. tf

July 6, 1791. 0

TO BE RENTED,

On the 20th of this Month.

WHEREAS from an advertisement, which has hitherto appeared in the Maryland Gazette, and Virginia Advertiser, respecting the FARM called *Gisborough*, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite the federal city—persons may be induced to attend with an apprehension that it will be leased for a considerable term of years, which is now contrary to the intention of the subscriber; he therefore considers it necessary to give this public information, that it will not be rented for a longer term than one, two, or three years. The dwelling house and out houses on said farm are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The soil is well adapted to any kind of crop, and five hands, together with some stock, will remain on it.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, August 1, 1791. 3X

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over the course near this city, on the second TUESDAY in *October* next. Further particulars will be inserted in due time. 2

☞ This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791. 3

*** NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 5th of September next, for two electors of the senate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 1, 1791. 3

JOHN RIGBY,

STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a large and well chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have stays made to fit them by sending the linings of their old ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as an Apprentice to the above business. 2

Annapolis, August 10th, 1791.

Samuel Hutton,

Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to fifteen years old. 8w

Annapolis, Cornhill street, June 29, 1791. 7

For SALE,

Sundry Houſes,

—VIZ.—

THE houſe where Meſſrs. PINKNEY and GUYER now keep ſtore, fronting the Market houſe, poſſeſſion to be given the firſt of April next. A houſe on Prince-George's-ſtreet, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houſes on Fleet-ſtreet. Likewiſe the houſe at the corner of Church and Green-ſtreets, where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on leaſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. 8w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791. 7

Houſe of Entertainment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-houſe on the ferry-ſide, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by colonel Charles Beatty. Having lain in an aſſortment of the beſt liquors, with all other neceſſaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himſelf with the hope of giving ſatisfaction to all who may honour him with their cuſtom. Travellers will find, at this houſe, every conveniency for themſelves, with good hay, oats and ſtabling, or paſture, for their horſes.

He alſo informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and ſupplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive ſober boat men; and, as boats are conſtantly kept on each ſide of the ferry, paſſengers will not be delayed on either ſide, but be taken over with the greateſt ſafety and diſpatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791. 5X

STATE of MARYLAND.

In COUNCIL,

July 27, 1791.

JAMES BARRY, Eſquire, having produced to the board an inſtrument under the hand and ſeal of the Preſident of the United States, recognifing him as vice-conſul for her moſt faithful majeſty the queen of Portugal, within the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia; ORDERED, That the ſaid recognition be publiſhed for the information and government of the citizens of this ſtate.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.—

JAMES BARRY, having produced to me his commiſſion as vice-conſul for her moſt faithful majeſty the queen of Portugal, within the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia, I do hereby recogniſe him as ſuch, and declare him free to exerciſe, within the ſaid ſtates of Maryland and Virginia, ſuch functions and powers as may be given, or permitted by the laws of the land, to the conſuls of nations between whom and the United States no treaty or convention exiſts for permitting ſpecific powers and functions to be exerciſed by their conſuls reciprocally.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the fixteenth.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

(Counterſigned) by the Preſident.

T. JEFFERSON.

ONCE MORE!

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, or to the houſe of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to ſettle with, and pay the ſame to, *William Cooke*, Eſquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpoſe, otherwiſe their accounts and obligations will be put in ſuit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791.

☞ THE ſeveral debtors above alluded to may be aſſured, that ſuch of them as neglect this notice will be ſued immediately—Thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſettle the ſaid claims againſt them ſhall experience a reaſonable indulgence to enable them to do ſo with the leaſt poſſible expence and trouble.

5w WILLIAM COOKE.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Saſſafras and Appoquinimink, the greateſt part of which is well timbered, and the reſidue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the land diſpoſed of in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

June 1, 1791. 15

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 47

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly, that an act may paſs to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it interſects the road leading from Saliſbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joſhua Morriſs.

GILLISS POLK.

6

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, ſix feet high, and ſtout made, knock kneed, and one leg more ſo than the other, which affects his walk, ſo as to make him appear a little lame; he has loſt the nails off ſeveral of his toes on both feet, from being froſt bitten; his cloaths were an old coarſe cloth jacket, with oſnabrig ſhirt, tow linen trouſers, and old hat. He croſſed South River ferry on Sunday laſt, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the ſaid negro, and ſecuring him ſo that his maſter may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

Weſt-River, 5th July, 1791. 6X

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the depoſition of REZIN HAMMOND, Eſquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April laſt ELIJAH GAITHER, ſon of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the ſaid Hammond, and fired at him two piſtols and a gun, with intention, as the ſaid Hammond believes, to kill him; And whereas, by the depoſition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the ſaid Gaither afterwards, in converſation with him, acknowledged the facts ſet forth in the depoſition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did diſcharge the ſaid piſtols with a deſign to kill the ſaid Hammond, and did then further declare that it was ſtill his ſettled determination to kill the ſaid Hammond whenever an opportunity ſhould offer: And whereas it is obviouſly the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be againſt the commiſſion of ſuch enormities, and to bring ſuch offenders againſt the laws and peace of ſociety to juſtice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, authoriſing and enjoining all ſheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before ſome one of the judges or juſtices within this ſtate, the ſaid Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this ſtate to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be publiſhed ſix weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the ſame upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the aſſociate juſtices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Meſſrs. GREEN.

IN order fully to diſcloſe the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleaſed to publiſh in your paper the depoſition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ſt.

ON the ſecond day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the ſubſcriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May laſt he was in company and had converſation with Elijah Gaither, ſon of Edward, and that, in the courſe of the ſaid converſation, the ſaid Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the ſaid Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in conſequence thereof, he, the ſaid Gaither, for ſeveral months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpoſe; that having diſcovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought ſuits againſt him, he immediately hired horſes, provided himſelf with three braces of piſtols, all which he loaded, or cauſed to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck ſhot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of ſhot, after which (viz. on Eaſter Monday before day-light) he, the ſaid Gaither, ſtarted with his ſervant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of reſidence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm juſt after day-break; that he placed and concealed himſelf in a certain field belonging to the ſaid farm, where it was uſual for colonel Hammond to paſs every morning, and ſo concealed, together with his ſaid ſervant, waited for ſome time in expectation of the ſaid Hammond coming along, during which time he, the ſaid Gaither, and his ſervant, watched for him alternately; that ſome time after ſunriſe he, the ſaid Gaither, finding that the ſaid Hammond did not paſs through the ſaid field as he expected, ſent his ſervant up to the houſe to inquire if the ſaid Hammond was at home, and if poſſible to diſcover and give him information whether the ſaid Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the houſe with him, and whether he was ſtill in bed or not; that his ſervant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and a bed, and no body with him; whereupon the ſaid Gaither formed the deſign of going up to the houſe, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the ſaid Gaither was well acquainted) and aſſaſſinating him while in bed, but that he changed this reſolution from an apprehenſion that he might be diſcovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his firſt ſituation until about eight o'clock, when he and his ſervant rode up to the houſe with the gun and piſtols aforeſaid; that when he arrived there, he ſent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the houſe to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to ſpeak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refuſed; that Gaither then aſked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wiſhed to ſpeak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond ſaid, I ſee you are armed, and if I come to you, you will ſhoot me; that Gaither then promiſed upon his honour he would not, and that he made uſe of this promiſe as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within ſeveral ſteps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to ſtop, gave his gun to his ſervant, and alighted from his horſe, at which time two of his piſtols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a piſtol, and inſiſted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, becauſe there were no witneſſes by, but offered to fight at any ſubſequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and ſaid Mr. Hammond ſhould either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noiſe behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the ſaid Gaither, turned in order to keep the ſaid negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the houſe; that he turned about, and before he had run many ſteps, he the ſaid Gaither levelled one of his piſtols at him, and fired the ſame, and was aſtoniſhed that he miſſed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as ſoon as he found he had miſſed him, he drew another piſtol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen ſteps, he fired that alſo at him, and thought he ſaw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the ſaid Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the houſe, and ſuppoſing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the ſaid Gaither took his gun from the ſervant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as ſoon as Mr. Hammond ſhould come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the houſe with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and ſtruck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehenſion that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would alſo get another gun, he mounted his horſe, and as he was mounting the ſaid negro fired and ſtruck him on the neck and left ſhoulder; that then the ſaid Gaither went off; that the ſaid Gaither, at the time of the above converſation, further declared, that he was not yet ſatisfied, and would always go prepared for the ſaid Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expreſſed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to diſſuade the ſaid Gaither from the further proſecution of his revenge, but that ſuch diſſuaſion, inſtead of having any ſalutary effect upon him, only ſeemed to make him the more determined; and that the ſaid Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conſcience to hire aſſaſſins to take away the life of the ſaid Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought ſuit againſt him was a juſt debt, but that he never would pay it, and wou'd kill him, or any one elſe, if he ever aſked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 11

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.